

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-43 are pending.

**Rejections of claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8-11, 13, 14, 16-18, 20-23, 25-27, 29-31, and 33-36 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)**

Independent claims 1, 13, 25, and 26 and dependent claims, 2, 4-6, 8-11, 14, 16-18, 20-23, 27, 29-31, and 33-36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nagaoka et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,574,656) in view of the Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary (1997). Applicant traverses these rejections for at least the following reasons, and respectfully requests that the rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

To establish *prima facie* obviousness, all of the limitations of a claim must be taught or suggested by the cited art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981 (CCPA 1974). In addition, all words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art. *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385 (CCPA 1970).

Claim 1 recites, in part, a method for controlling access to a server device by at least one client device including causing a user-side portion of a network server logic within the server device to selectively specify at least one network from which the user-side portion would accept client device information. The method includes causing a kernel-side portion of the network server logic to accept the client device information only if the client device information has been provided via the specified network. Thus, in claim 1, the user-side portion and the kernel-side portion are within the server device to which access is being controlled.

1 By contrast, *Nagaoka et al.* disclose separate subsystems for groups that are  
2 geographically distant from each other. See *Nagaoka et al.*, col. 7, lines 1 – 3; Fig.  
3 1. Each of the subsystems corresponds to a particular group, and includes an  
4 authorization system that determines whether operators in the corresponding group  
5 are authorized to log into the subsystem. See *id.*, col. 7, lines 43-55. Because the  
6 subsystems and their authorization systems correspond to geographically distant  
7 groups, the subsystems and their authorization systems are not within the server  
8 device to which access is being controlled. Therefore, *Nagaoka et al.* fail to teach  
9 or suggest systems that are within the server device to which access is being  
10 controlled, as recited in claim 1.

11 Furthermore, *Nagaoka et al.* does not show a server device with a user-side  
12 portion and a kernel-side portion, as recited in claim 1. The Examiner asserts that  
13 one server or subsystem in *Nagaoka et al.* equates to the user-side portion and that  
14 another server or subsystem in *Nagaoka et al.* equates to the kernel-side portion.  
15 The Examiner does not cite any reference that supports such assertions. The  
16 Examiner is apparently basing this assertion on his own personal knowledge.  
17 Applicant traverses the Examiner's assertions. If the Examiner maintains this  
18 rejection based on these assertions, the Applicant requests that the Examiner  
19 provide a signed affidavit setting forth specific statements and explanation to  
20 support the assertions. MPEP 2144.03.

21 Additionally, *Nagaoka et al.* fails to teach or suggest causing a kernel-side  
22 portion of the network server logic to accept the client device information only if  
23 the client device information has been provided via the specified network. At  
24 column 8, lines 46 – 55, cited by the Office, *Nagaoka et al.* teaches an execution  
25 server that accepts information from another subsystem, regardless of the group

1 name, via a communication line. The execution server then executes a command  
2 in the client side information based on a group name in the client side information.  
3 Thus, rather than accepting client device information only if the client device  
4 information has been provided via the specified network, *Nagaoka et al.*'s  
5 execution server determines whether to execute a command from another  
6 subsystem.

7 During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given their  
8 broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification." *In re Hyatt*,  
9 211 F.3d 1367, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2000). The broadest reasonable interpretation of  
10 the claims must also be consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the  
11 art would reach. *In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

12 The Office has unreasonably interpreted the terms user-side portion within a  
13 server device and a kernel-side portion within the same server device to include  
14 two servers. Such an interpretation is inconsistent with the specification and the  
15 interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach. According to the  
16 specification, a user-side portion corresponds to a user-side resource on a server  
17 device. A kernel-side portion corresponds to an OS kernel-side resource, such as a  
18 TCP/IP driver, on the server device. The user-side portion and the kernel-side  
19 portion interact to selectively restrict the local network interfaces and IP addresses  
20 on which requests are accepted by the server. *Nagaoka et al.*, by contrast, teach  
21 authorization systems in separate subsystems, each determining whether an  
22 operator can access the other subsystem.

23 Because *Nagaoka et al.* do not explicitly teach a user-side portion and a  
24 kernel-side portion in a server device, *Nagaoka et al.* would have to be modified to  
25 achieve a system corresponding to claim 1. For prima facie obviousness, such a

1 modification would need to be suggested in *Nagaoka et al.* itself. MPEP 2143.  
2 However, if a modification would render *Nagaoka et al.* unsatisfactory for its  
3 intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the  
4 modification. *In re Gordon*, 733 R.2d 900 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

5 In this case, the *Nagaoka et al.* system could not be modified to correspond  
6 to the method of claim 1 without rendering the *Nagaoka et al.* system  
7 unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. As discussed throughout *Nagaoka et al.*,  
8 each subsystem is installed for and represents a particular group. The groups and  
9 their corresponding subsystems are separate from each other. The various  
10 authorization servers and execution servers of each of the subsystems could not be  
11 put into one server without completely changing the meaning and purpose of  
12 *Nagaoka et al.*

13 In addition, the nature of the respective problems to be solved by *Nagaoka*  
14 *et al.* and the invention of the present application are different. *Nagaoka et al.*  
15 attempt to solve the problem of improper data manipulation by operators. See  
16 *Nagaoka et al.*, col. 1, lines 27 – 31. While the invention of the present application  
17 could be used to prevent such improper data manipulation, the invention proposes  
18 to solve problems raised by conventional control methodologies that (1) place a  
19 heavy burden on the kernel-side software by requiring the opening and  
20 management of a plurality of communication sockets, each being bound to a  
21 specific network/address or (2) place a heavy burden on the user-side software by  
22 having the network server software open a wildcard socket bound to several  
23 networks that relies on the user software for the requisite management/policing.  
24 See Application, p. 2, lines 4 – 9. Because the natures of the problems to be  
25

1 solved are different, *Nagaoka et al.* does not suggest a method as recited in claim  
2 1.

3 For at least the foregoing reasons, claim 1 is allowable over the cited art,  
4 and allowance is respectfully requested. Claims 13 and 26 have limitations similar  
5 to those in claim 1, and are therefore believed to be allowable for at least the same  
6 reasons given for claim 1.

7 Claims 2 – 12 each depend in some way from claim 1, which is believed to  
8 be allowable. Therefore, claims 2 – 12 are allowable for at least the same reasons  
9 as claim 1. Furthermore, claims 2 – 12 each recite additional limitations that are  
10 not taught or suggested in the cited art. Accordingly, claims 2 – 12 are allowable  
11 and such allowance is respectfully requested.

12 With specific regard to claim 4, the Office asserts that the communication  
13 line 200 in *Nagaoka et al.* corresponds to a socket recited in claim 4. Applicant  
14 traverses this assertion. As explained in the Applicant's specification, examples of  
15 sockets are "Berkeley Sockets" and Windows™ Sockets, which are API software  
16 programs that are operatively configured to receive requests from a client device  
17 over a network and in response perform one or more services expressed in the  
18 request(s) on the clients' behalf.

19 By contrast, the communication line 200 in *Nagaoka et al.* is a permanent  
20 communications network. For example, *Nagaoka et al.* refer to the  
21 communication line 200 as the network 200 at col. 13, line 33. There is no  
22 indication in *Nagaoka et al.* that the communication line 200 is anything other than  
23 a permanent connection. Indeed, *Nagaoka et al.* require that the connection  
24 between be established so that the authorization server 330 can determine whether  
25

1 a group associated with subsystem 100 is authorized to use a command on  
2 subsystem 300.

3 Claims 14 – 24 each depend in some way from claim 13, which is believed  
4 to be allowable. Therefore, claims 14 – 24 are allowable for at least the same  
5 reasons as claim 13. Furthermore, claims 14 – 24 each recite additional limitations  
6 that are not taught or suggested in the cited art. Accordingly, claims 14 – 24 are  
7 allowable and such allowance is respectfully requested.

8 Claims 27 – 37 each depend in some way from claim 26, which is believed  
9 to be allowable. Therefore, claims 27 – 37 are allowable for at least the same  
10 reasons as claim 26. Furthermore, claims 27 – 37 each recite additional limitations  
11 that are not taught or suggested in the cited art. Accordingly, claims 27 – 37 are  
12 allowable and such allowance is respectfully requested.

13 Claim 25 recites, in part, a user-side portion of a network server process and  
14 a kernel-side portion of a network server process. *Nagaoka et al.* neither teaches  
15 nor suggests a user-side portion of a network server process or a kernel-side  
16 portion of a network server process. Claim 25 is believed to be allowable and such  
17 allowance is respectfully requested.

18  
19 **Rejections of claims 3, 12, 15, 24, 28, and 37 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)**

20 Dependent Claims 3, 12, 15, 24, 28, and 37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C.  
21 §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nagaoka et al.* and the Microsoft Press  
22 Computer Dictionary and in further view of *Comay et al.* (U.S. Patent No.  
23 6,363,489). Applicant traverses these rejections for at least the following reasons,  
24 and respectfully requests that the rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

1 As discussed above, *Nagaoka et al.* and the Microsoft Press Computer  
2 Dictionary fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations of independent claims  
3 1, 13, and 26. Therefore, claims 3, 12, 15, 24, 28, and 37 are believed to be  
4 allowable for the same reasons as claims 1, 13, and 26.

5 In addition, claims 3, 15, and 28 recite, in part, a kernel-side portion that  
6 notifies the client device using at least one message selected from a group of  
7 messages comprising a TCP reset message and an ICMP destination unreachable  
8 message, as applicable. The Examiner states that these features are well known in  
9 the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by  
10 *Nagaoka et al.* and the Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, as evidenced by  
11 *Comay et al.*

12 However, *Nagaoka et al.* discusses determining whether to execute a  
13 command from a group if the group is authorized to execute that command.  
14 Because *Nagaoka et al.*'s execution server 300 always receives the transaction  
15 command issued by the issuing subsystem, and then determines whether to execute  
16 it, a TCP reset message or an ICMP destination unreachable message would be  
17 meaningless and incorrect if sent back to an unauthorized group. Therefore, there  
18 is no suggestion or motivation to combine *Nagaoka et al.* and *Comay et al.*

19 For at least the foregoing reasons, claims 3, 12, 15, 24, 28, and 37 are  
20 believed to be allowable, and such allowance is respectfully requested.

21  
22 **Rejections of claims 7, 19, and 32 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)**

23 Dependent Claims 7, 19 and 32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as  
24 being unpatentable over *Nagaoka et al.* and the Microsoft Press Computer  
25 Dictionary and in further view of *Skopp et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,256,739).

1 Applicant traverses these rejections for at least the following reasons, and  
2 respectfully requests that the rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

3 As discussed above, *Nagaoka et al.* and the Microsoft Press Computer  
4 Dictionary fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations of independent claims  
5 1, 13, and 26. Therefore, claims 7, 19 and 32 are believed to be allowable for the  
6 same reasons as claims 1, 13, and 26.

7 Furthermore, claims 7, 19, and 32 recite additional limitations that are  
8 neither taught nor suggested by the art of record. For at least the foregoing  
9 reasons, claims 7, 19, and 32 are believed to be allowable and such allowance is  
10 respectfully requested.

11  
12 **New Claims**

13 New claims 38 – 43 have been added. New claims 38 – 43 add no new  
14 matter. New claims 38 – 43 are believed to be allowable over the art of record.

15  
16 **Conclusion**

17 The pending claims have been placed in condition for allowance and are  
18 patentable over the cited art and should therefore be allowed.

19  
20 Respectfully Submitted,

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